

## Moldavians cross bridge of tears

BUKOVINA (R) — A million Romanians merged into the Soviet Union Sunday for the first time, marking 45 years in a major humanistic gesture. Soviet authorities agreed to open for just one day the 10-kilometre stretch of the River Prut which separates the Soviet Union from Romania. At the Lendava Bridge alone, more than 300,000 Romanians crossed over the river to be greeted with hugs, kisses — and in some cases, mutual weeping with long-lost relatives — by Soviet Moldavians who had gone to their homes on the other side. Border guards at the Lendava Bridge said that non-Romanians would not be allowed to enter the Soviet Union, but a reporter was later swept across the border in an impulsive torrent of humanity. Any attempt to turn back into Romania would almost certainly have resulted in being trampled underfoot, he said. The event, organised by Moldavian cultural associations on both sides of the border, had been timed in advance as "the bridge of forever."

July 11, 1989

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جورдан تايمز يومية تحرير بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراي)

Volume 15 Number 4383

AMMAN MONDAY, MAY 7, SHAWWAL 11, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## 29 injured in accident

MAFRAG (I.T.) — A total of 29 people were injured in a collision between two buses which occurred Sunday morning near Mafraq. Police sources said that four people were seriously injured and attributed the accident to wrong overtaking by the driver of one of the buses. The injured were rushed to Mafraq government hospital for treatment.

The accident took place on the eve of Jordan's celebration of the World Traffic Day and the Arab Traffic Week, which started Sunday. A total of 354 people were killed and more than 10,000 were injured in road accidents which took place in the various parts of the Kingdom in 1988, according to Traffic Department statistics.

## Panel set up to legalise Amnesty chapter

AMMAN (Petra) — A 31-member preparatory committee has been elected to follow up on the legal steps for setting up a Jordanian chapter of Amnesty International. The committee elected from among its members a 13-member executive bureau comprising Asma Khader, Abdul Jabbar Abu Gharibah, Khalid Ramadhan, Mohammad Abu Fazal, Mazen Abu Bakr, Hussein Al Khrisheh, Mansour Murad, Sulaiman Sweid, Waddah Haddadin, Hanafi Hourani, Yousef Hoorani and Mohammad Al Muheisen. The election took place Sunday in the presence of the organisation's representatives, Ahmed Uthman and Robert Wilson.

## 12 killed in Pakistan train blast

LAHORE (AP) — A bomb ripped through the first-class car of an express passenger train near the troubled border with India Sunday, killing at least 12 people and injuring 41, authorities said. No one immediately claimed responsibility for the blast. Authorities refused to speculate about who planted the bomb but said it was "sabotage." The bomb exploded about 3 p.m. (1000 GMT) in the restroom of the first-class car, according to Mohammad Iqbal Bed, stationmaster at the tiny Badami Bagh station.

## Amal, Hezbollah renew battles

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Rival Shi'ite Muslim forces fought with mortars and machine-guns Sunday in South Lebanon, killing one person, security sources said. They said militants of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) and militiamen of the Syrian-backed Amal fought for two hours in the Iqlim Al Tufah area.

## Libya denies W. German report

NICOSIA (R) — Libya Sunday denied a West German magazine report that it was building a new chemical arms plant. Der Spiegel quoted Western intelligence sources as saying the secret plant at Sabha, about 650 kilometres south of Tripoli, was similar to one damaged by fire at Rabta, southwest of Tripoli. The Libyan news agency JANA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, quoted an official source at the foreign Ministry as saying: "There is no truth whatsoever in the existence of a new oil factory."

## Kishmand made Afghan vice-president

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan President Najibullah named former Prime Minister Sultan Ali Kishmand Sunday as first vice-president of his Soviet-backed government, Kabul. Radio reported. The appointment must be approved by parliament, said the broadcast. Kishmand, a loyal but lackluster figure in the ruling People's Democratic Party, was prime minister for nine years before being replaced by Mohammad Hassan Sharq in May 1988.

## King receives Egyptian, Yemeni messages amid intense moves towards Arab summit

## Saudi leader arrives today after talks in Damascus, Baghdad

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ben Abdul Aziz arrives here today amid a flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at settling inter-Arab differences and paving the way for convening an extraordinary Arab summit before the superpower summit scheduled to take place May 30-June 2.

His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and another joint message from the leaders of North and South Yemen. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the Egyptian message, delivered by presidential envoy Osama Al Baz, dealt with the current situation in the region, the dangers facing the Arab World and preparations for convening an Arab summit.

In addition to issues related to the proposed summit, the Yemeni message, delivered by the North's foreign minister, Abdul Rahim Iryani, also dealt with the steps taken by North Yemen and South Yemen towards merger, Petra said.

Both Baz and Iryani arrived here earlier in the day and were expected to leave Sunday or early Monday. Before dispatching Baz to Amman with the message, Mubarak met in Cairo with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al Faisal, who arrived in the Egyptian capital on a previously unannounced visit and it was believed that he conveyed to Mubarak Saudi King Fahd's views on the proposed summit and efforts to reconcile Iraq and Syria.

King Hussein visited Baghdad Saturday, and the main issue he discussed with President Hussein was prospects for the proposed summit.

In Baghdad, Prince Abdullah held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, who has offered to host the summit, which will discuss the dangers inherent in massive Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel and other pressing issues facing the Arab World.

Shortly before Prince Abdullah met with President Hussein, reports from Baghdad said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which called for the extraordinary Arab summit, was insisting that the proposed conference be held in the Iraqi capital despite Syrians opposition voiced in public by President Hafez Al Assad.

Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klifi was expected to arrive in Damascus late Sunday after a similar visit to Baghdad last week. Klifi is seen as complementing all ongoing efforts to mend fences between Syria and Iraq.

A Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement is seen as the key to convening the summit, and Prince Abdullah visited Damascus and held talks with Assad before flying to Baghdad Sunday. No details were available on the Saudi leader's talks with Assad, who said Thursday that he would not attend the proposed summit if it was held in Baghdad.

Prince Abdullah is also believed to be seeking to end a seven-year-old rift between Damascus and the PLO leadership, which has close links with Baghdad. The Saudi leader, who has successfully mediated several other inter-Arab disputes in the past, is also scheduled to visit Cairo.

In addition to the dangers posed to the Palestinians and the Arab World by massive Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel and the impact of the sweeping changes in Eastern Europe on the Arab World and the Middle East, the flagging Arab-Israel peace process and the worsening situation in Lebanon are also expected to be tackled by the proposed conference.

## Gazan student shot dead

OCCUPIED GAZA (R) — Israeli troops shot dead a 16-year-old Palestinian high school student in the occupied Gaza Strip Sunday during a general strike called to support Palestinian prisoners.

Mohammad Khalid Musa was shot twice, at least once in the head, during clashes in the Rafah refugee camp on the border with Egypt, Palestinian and Israeli sources said.

He was taken to hospital but his family immediately claimed the body for burial, the sources said.

In Nablus, largest city in the occupied West Bank, troops fired bullets and tear-gas in the Balata refugee camp to fight off stone-throwing youths who had tried to overrun an army position, witnesses reported.

The general strike, which Palestinians said was nearly total, was called by leaders of the 29-month-old revolt in "solidarity with the heroes of detention camps and their suffering."

Sunday is a normal work day for most residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Soviets clear way for German unity

BONN (R) — The Soviet Union has cleared the path to rapid German unity, avoiding a stubborn dispute over North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) membership and prompting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to speak Sunday of an "historic event for Germany and Europe."

Moscow's opposition to Western demands that a united Germany be anchored to NATO was the main stumbling block at talks here between both Germany and the four World War II victors — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

But a West German official said Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had told the "two-plus-four" talks Saturday that Moscow no longer insisted the new state's military status be defined before East and West Germany merge.

Its unexpected consent to aification before the thorny NATO issue is resolved means that the Germans, already well on their way to fusing their economies July 2, are now free to decide when and how they finally end four decades of division.

There are no more hurdles

along the way to the realisation of the right of all Germans to self-determination," Kohl said in a triumphant statement Sunday.

"After 40 years of painful separation, the fervent wish of all Germans to unite in one country is being fulfilled."

Shevardnadze, who had suggested united German membership in both Nato and the Warsaw Pact to keep the new state from tilting totally to the West, made the crucial concession at the first session of the talks whose aim is to end Germany's post-war division and restore full sovereignty to the German people.

The West German official quoted him as telling the closed-door session the external aspects, which include the NATO issue, need not be solved as quickly as the internal questions left for the Germans to decide.

"Emotions (could) boil in our country, raising ghosts of the past, raising national complexes rooted in tragic pages of our history," he said. "The Soviet people must see that a line is being drawn under the past in a just and worthy fashion."

Foreign ministers at the talks, the first high-level bid to solve the

German question since 1959, all left the session expressing confidence they could find a compromise by this autumn but left journalists guessing what it could be.

"This means a de-coupling," the Bonn official, who asked not to be identified, explained Sunday. "The internal aspects of German unity can now be settled rapidly."

"The Soviet Union now wants to delay a final settlement of the external aspects in order to defuse its own domestic political doubts (about unity)," he said.

Shevardnadze appealed to his Western colleagues Saturday not to embarrass the Kremlin, which had long hailed the 1945 triumph over the Nazi reich as an epochal victory for the Soviet Union, by snatching the united country for Nato.

The war-time allies' current rights could continue as a special transitional measure until the alliance question was solved and Germany could be given full sovereignty, he said.

Foreign ministers at the talks, the first high-level bid to solve the

## U.S., Arab experts urge world action on dangers posed by Jewish immigration

### Symposium concludes with call on Security Council to convene international conference on Middle East conflict

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Soviet Jews to Israel.

AMMAN — A number of prominent American and Arab scholars and intellectuals Sunday urged the international community to seriously address the dangers threatening the Middle East peace process as a result of the mass migration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

In his opening address on Sunday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan warned that Israel might succeed in diverting world attention from the issue of Soviet Jews. Prince Hassan attended most of Sunday's session and took part in the discussions that preceded the formulation of the final statement.

During the final session, Adnan Abu Odeh, the political advisor of His Majesty King Hussein, made a strong point by arguing that the wave of Soviet Jewish immigrants posed a serious threat to the stability of the area.

"This wave of immigrants comes at a crucial point of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and, in the absence of a peaceful settlement, it threatens the peace process and regional stability, and infringes on Palestinian human rights," Abu Odeh said in a paper submitted to the symposium on "The Emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel and its Implications."

In his analytical presentation, Abu Odeh refuted Israeli attempts to project the issue of Soviet Jews as a strictly an issue of human rights. "Had the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel been merely another man-

ifestation of the victory of man's struggle for human rights, we would not have gathered here to discuss it," he said. "The truth, however, is that Jewish immigration to Israel has been for over a century an affair of the utmost political seriousness," he argued.

Abu Odeh then explored the role of Jewish immigration in the creation and expansion of Israel. He also reviewed Israeli policies and steps which aim at evicting Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He concluded that the urgency of the situation warrants intensive and

immediate international efforts to reach a peaceful settlement based on United Nations resolutions, the Palestinian right to self-determination and the right of all states in the region to live in peace.

"These rumours are probably caused by dealers in unofficial financial markets," CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi was quoted as saying by Petra in an interview.

"All these claims have probably originated with dealers in unofficial financial markets," CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi was quoted as saying by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Deoing that the CBJ was contemplating any devaluation of the dinar against the American dollar as rumoured, the governor said that the Central Bank had taken note of a rise in the value of the dollar in the black market after rumours spread that Jordan was planning to devalue the dinar, that Jordan was having difficulties in negotiations with foreign creditors and that the Kingdom's foreign reserves were under pressure.

"All these claims have probably originated with dealers in unofficial financial markets," CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi was quoted as saying by Petra in an interview.

The source, who requested anonymity, said while the decision would not affect the status of working men it prohibited the issuance of new licences in this field for men starting this month.

Ahmad Khudari, president of the Public Services Association, echoed the opinion of Deputy Zoubi.

"The ministry decided as of May 1 not to register new malecomers to women's beauty shops, a Minister of Interior source told the Jordan Times Sunday.

The source, who requested anonymity, said while the decision would not affect the status of working men it prohibited the issuance of new licences in this field for men starting this month.

"The ministry decided as of May 1 not to register new malecomers to women's beauty shops, a Minister of Interior source told the Jordan Times Sunday.

"The ministry decided as of May 1 not to register new malecomers to women's beauty shops, a Minister of Interior source told the Jordan Times Sunday.

"The ministry decided as of May 1 not to register new malecomers to women's beauty shops, a Minister of Interior source told the Jordan Times Sunday.

"The ministry decided as of May 1 not to register new malecomers to women's beauty shops, a Minister of Interior source told the Jordan Times Sunday.

## CBJ rejects devaluation rumours, warns public

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

foreign exchange reserves were under pressure.

dinar was "very healthy and realistic."

The American dollar was trading at the rate of 668/672 fils set by the Central Bank Sunday, and financial circles said there appeared to be no fluctuations in the official market. However, they said there was a marked rise in the value of the dollar in the black market, where it traded from 690 to 710 fils.

In his comments carried by Petra Sunday, Nabulsi said that there was a downward trend in the value of the American dollar in international currency markets and this had been reflected in the daily exchange rate bulletins issued by the Central Bank. If anything, the governor said, the indications point to a decline in the dollar's value against the dinar and not vice-versa.

The Central Bank is continuing to build up its foreign exchange reserves, he said. "It has proved its ability to meet the demands for foreign exchange to cover imports and meet the Kingdom's foreign commitments," he added.

Finance Minister Basel Jarashaneh said in late March that the CBJ's foreign exchange reserves stood between \$370 million to \$380 million after the Kingdom met some outstanding payment of interest to foreign creditors earlier this year. The finance minister expressed confidence that the Kingdom would be able to raise its reserves to \$650 million by the end of the year, and that the present value of the Jordanian

## Ministry involved in bid to settle union federation rift

By Nermene Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Sunday.

He rejected allegations that the ministry was illegally interfering in the dispute and stressed that the legal aspect of the dispute "is the ministry's business."

Haidar Rashid, leader of the Jordan Times that the bloc's memorandum was addressed to the Ministry of Labour "because it is the authority concerned."

"We are only asking that the labour laws be applied properly," Rashid said.

He reiterated the bloc's demands for new FJLU elections and a "more proportional representation of the member unions of the federation."

Rashid also called for "rectifying violations" by some of the member unions before new elections are held.

The row revolves around contentions made by at least five member unions of the federation, which represents 25,000 Jordanian workers, that the organisation is in urgent need of structural reforms.

The "democratic bloc" demanded administrative as well as structural reforms as the condition for their participation in last month's elections.

Rashid called for reform which would lead to the reduction of the representative members of the unions from 95 members "to a maximum of 70."

He explained that several unions, which are supposed to be made up of workers, "had government employees as representatives or as members of that union."

He cited as example the Air Transport and Tourism Union "having employees and not labourers among its members."

Rashid said that the union's representatives were all employees of Royal Jordanian "and has to be reformed to include only workers."

He also pointed to the Municipal Workers Union and the Railway Workers Union as examples of "unproportional representation" in the federation.

(Continued on page 3)

# Middle East News

## Iranian speaker blasts 'hated' U.S., rules out diplomatic ties

NICOSIA (AP) — The radical speaker of Iran's parliament Sunday denounced the United States as "the enemy of Islam... hated by our people" and ruled out a resumption of diplomatic relations.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, quoted Mehdi Karroubi as declaring in the 270-seat Majlis, or parliament: "No one can establish relations with the America."

As members of the radical-dominated Majlis chanted "death to America," Karroubi declared: "As long as America is plotting against the Islamic World and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the issue of negotiations between Iran and the U.S. will never be decided."

Karroubi's uncompromising remarks echoed anti-U.S. statements by other Iranian leaders, including President Hashemi Rafsanjani and spiritual leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, in recent days.

The roadside was apparently triggered by U.S. President George Bush's refusal to make a "goodwill gesture" toward Iran and its Shi'ite Muslim allies in Lebanon following the release of two American hostages last month.

Robert Polhill, 55, was freed April 22 after 39 months as the captive of Shi'ite extremists in Lebanon. Frank Reed, 57, was released April 30 after being held hostage for 42 months.

The kidnappers and Iranian officials called on Bush to re-

ciprocate with a conciliatory gesture. But he declared that Washington will do nothing until all six remaining American hostages held in Lebanon have been freed unconditionally.

Karroubi said that Washington had made resumption of relations with Tehran conditional on the release of all U.S. hostages.

"This is wishful thinking," he said. "No one has ever thought, or will, of establishing relations with the U.S."

Bush's action and the ensuing surge of anti-American sentiment in Tehran appears to be a setback for Rafsanjani, leader of Iran's so-called pragmatists.

Although he also made anti-U.S. statements, he had been seeking to improve relations with the West to secure badly needed foreign investment and advanced technology. Those assets are needed to revitalise Iran's sagging economy and improve conditions for Iran's 55 million people.

Rafsanjani is believed to have sought the release of Western hostages in Lebanon, where 16 Americans, Britons and others are still missing, to encourage a Western response.

He is bitterly opposed by radicals led by former Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi who argue that foreign involvement in Iran will undermine the Islamic

revolution and betray the teachings of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader.

Karroubi and other Iranian officials have seized on a series of events in Washington since Polhill was freed to whip up anti-American sentiment and accuse Bush of sabotaging efforts to free the hostages.

Two days after Polhill walked to freedom the U.S. House of Representatives passed a non-binding resolution endorsing a united Jerusalem as the "capital of Israel."

The day after Reed was released, the State Department released a report that listed Iran and Syria, which had also helped to free the hostages, as states supporting terrorism even as Bush was publicly thanking them for their help.

The Washington Post reported on May 4 that a U.S. Defence Department study of the closing stage of the Iran-Iraq war said that the Iranians used chemical weapons in fighting around the northeastern Iraqi town of Halabja in March 1988.

Previously only Iraq had been blamed for dropping poison gas bombs on the town, killing all 200 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages were being misinterpreted in the West as signs of weakness.

"Some Westerners, instead of admiring Iranian humanitarian efforts, have interpreted them as signs of weakness, saying Iran's needs for Western help in reconstruction had forced Iran to help free the hostages," the newspaper said.

"Iran acted out of humanitarian convictions and its motives had nothing to do with reconstruction needs or any political deal, nor with any desire to resume talks or ties. Such position takings by the West will only prove a deterrent."

He said the two Americans, each held for more than three years, had been freed on Iran's advice as a humanitarian gesture. The two were freed after two months of shuttle diplo-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

cy between Tehran, Damascus and Beirut by Rafsanjani's brother, Mahmoud.

"Now the United States, instead of properly rewarding this step, has said it would not deal with hostage-takers," Rafsanjani said in a speech.

An Iranian diplomat said Washington's attitude was likely to derail the whole process of releasing the remaining hostages.

"U.S. refusal to press Israel to release the Lebanese prisoners has led to despair among the captors and this is likely to ruin efforts to release the hostages," the diplomat, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

As if to undermine Rafsanjani, Washington immediately after the Americans were freed branded Iran as a sponsor of terrorism and bestowed a medal on the captain of the U.S. cruiser Vincennes which shot

down a civilian Iran Air plane over the Gulf in 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages were being misinterpreted in the West as signs of weakness.

"Some Westerners, instead of admiring Iranian humanitarian efforts, have interpreted them as signs of weakness, saying Iran's needs for Western help in reconstruction had forced Iran to help free the hostages," the newspaper said.

"Iran acted out of humanitarian convictions and its motives had nothing to do with reconstruction needs or any political deal, nor with any desire to resume talks or ties. Such position takings by the West will only prove a deterrent."

He said the two Americans, each held for more than three years, had been freed on Iran's advice as a humanitarian gesture. The two were freed after two months of shuttle diplo-

## Hopes fade for remaining hostages

By Nassir Shirkhani  
Reuter

NICOSIA — U.S. President George Bush's refusal to budge after the release of two U.S. hostages has left Iran's moderate leaders in a rage and snuffed out hopes for an early homecoming for 15 other Western captives in Lebanon.

Americans Robert Polhill and Frank Reed, released in the past two weeks, owe their freedom largely to Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani who, despite political risks at home, had resolved to end the protracted hostage crisis.

Iran and its ally Hezbollah (the Party of God) — believed to be behind hostage-taking although it denies the charge — say the six remaining American hostages could walk free if Washington pressed Israel to free hundreds of Arab prisoners.

Bush, who has said the United States would not make deals with hostage-takers, has thanked Iran for its role in freeing Polhill and Reed but said Washington would not move towards resuming relations with Tehran until all six were released.

He said he would not mind if Israel freed Arab prisoners.

But Bush stopped short of trying to push Washington's closest ally in the Middle East into the politically painful position of having to swap the Arab prisoners for Western captives alone.

Israel has said any such exchange would have to include three Israeli servicemen held by Hezbollah.

Bush's position has incensed Rafsanjani, who had gambled on quick U.S. concessions to silence radical opponents waiting in the wings to exploit any blunder by the Iranian president.

Rafsanjani's vulnerability became apparent when hard-line clerics, opposed to any

### NEWS ANALYSIS

cy between Tehran, Damascus and Beirut by Rafsanjani's brother, Mahmoud.

"Now the United States, instead of properly rewarding this step, has said it would not deal with hostage-takers," Rafsanjani said in a speech.

An Iranian diplomat said Washington's attitude was likely to derail the whole process of releasing the remaining hostages.

"U.S. refusal to press Israel to release the Lebanese prisoners has led to despair among the captors and this is likely to ruin efforts to release the hostages," the diplomat, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

As if to undermine Rafsanjani, Washington immediately after the Americans were freed branded Iran as a sponsor of terrorism and bestowed a medal on the captain of the U.S. cruiser Vincennes which shot

down a civilian Iran Air plane over the Gulf in 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages were being misinterpreted in the West as signs of weakness.

"Some Westerners, instead of admiring Iranian humanitarian efforts, have interpreted them as signs of weakness, saying Iran's needs for Western help in reconstruction had forced Iran to help free the hostages," the newspaper said.

"Iran acted out of humanitarian convictions and its motives had nothing to do with reconstruction needs or any political deal, nor with any desire to resume talks or ties. Such position takings by the West will only prove a deterrent."

He said the two Americans, each held for more than three years, had been freed on Iran's advice as a humanitarian gesture. The two were freed after two months of shuttle diplo-

down a civilian Iran Air plane over the Gulf in 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages were being misinterpreted in the West as signs of weakness.

"Some Westerners, instead of admiring Iranian humanitarian efforts, have interpreted them as signs of weakness, saying Iran's needs for Western help in reconstruction had forced Iran to help free the hostages," the newspaper said.

"Iran acted out of humanitarian convictions and its motives had nothing to do with reconstruction needs or any political deal, nor with any desire to resume talks or ties. Such position takings by the West will only prove a deterrent."

He said the two Americans, each held for more than three years, had been freed on Iran's advice as a humanitarian gesture. The two were freed after two months of shuttle diplo-

down a civilian Iran Air plane over the Gulf in 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages were being misinterpreted in the West as signs of weakness.

"Some Westerners, instead of admiring Iranian humanitarian efforts, have interpreted them as signs of weakness, saying Iran's needs for Western help in reconstruction had forced Iran to help free the hostages," the newspaper said.

"Iran acted out of humanitarian convictions and its motives had nothing to do with reconstruction needs or any political deal, nor with any desire to resume talks or ties. Such position takings by the West will only prove a deterrent."

He said the two Americans, each held for more than three years, had been freed on Iran's advice as a humanitarian gesture. The two were freed after two months of shuttle diplo-

down a civilian Iran Air plane over the Gulf in 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages were being misinterpreted in the West as signs of weakness.

"Some Westerners, instead of admiring Iranian humanitarian efforts, have interpreted them as signs of weakness, saying Iran's needs for Western help in reconstruction had forced Iran to help free the hostages," the newspaper said.

"Iran acted out of humanitarian convictions and its motives had nothing to do with reconstruction needs or any political deal, nor with any desire to resume talks or ties. Such position takings by the West will only prove a deterrent."

He said the two Americans, each held for more than three years, had been freed on Iran's advice as a humanitarian gesture. The two were freed after two months of shuttle diplo-

down a civilian Iran Air plane over the Gulf in 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

Washington has said these were pre-planned affairs which had nothing to do with the hostages but such explanations do not look convincing in Tehran.

"These American acts can only give more ammunition to the radical camp to blast Rafsanjani," said an Iranian journalist in Tehran.

Hostage-taking has dented Iran's image and acted as a major hurdle in its quest to mend its relations with Western nations.

Iran is in dire need of Western help to rebuild its economy and military after eight years of war with Iraq that was halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

Ties with the West might also deter Iraq, which sees as a menacing military giant, from resuming the war.

Resolution of the hostage saga would increase pressure on Washington to release \$12 billion in Iranian assets, including coveted military hardware, frozen after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

But the influential Tehran Times, which often expresses the views of Rafsanjani and his supporters, said in an editorial Sunday that Iran's efforts to free hostages

# Home News



Salem Masadeh at a ceremony held Sunday at the Palace of Culture presents awards to outstanding policemen from the Traffic Department (Petra photo).

## Jordan observes traffic day, stresses need for safe driving

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masadeh Sunday stressed the need for concerted public and private efforts to reduce road accidents and their adverse effects on the national economy.

Addressing a public rally held at the Palace of Culture in observance of the International Traffic Day, the minister said that all citizens, young and old, officials, police, municipalities and ministries should contribute to some kind of action to put an end to loss of life and drama on the economy.

"A total of 14 deaths occur in Jordan annually for every 10,000 vehicles as compared to 1.8 to 5 for every 10,000 vehicles in advanced nations," the minister said.

"Soon the Kingdom is to have

a comprehensive national traffic strategy and a higher council on traffic which will be entrusted with implementing the strategy," the minister announced.

He said those are expected to contribute to reducing the number of accidents and the suffering of many families resulting from them.

Public Security Department (PSD) Director Fadel Ali told the meeting that the economic loss to Jordan is estimated at JD 60 million annually as a result of the growing number of road accidents which last year stood at 18,336, an increase of 29% over the 1988 figures.

"Last year's accidents caused the death of 355 people, left behind tragedies to many families and brought about considerable economic losses," Ali said.

A citizen injured in one of last

year's accidents addressed the rally giving details about the accident which harmed him and members of his family as a result of reckless driving on the part of another motorist.

Masadeh later distributed awards to several doctors, nurses and traffic policemen who offered distinguished services in spreading public awareness about traffic and road safety.

Masadeh later announced the start of a procession of cars with posters and slogans underlining the importance of respect for traffic regulations.

The procession began at the Palace of Culture, went on to Swileh west of Amman and then returned to the capital, passing through the downtown district and proceeding to Al Ghazzal east of the capital.

Masadeh also announced the start of a procession of cars with posters and slogans underlining the importance of respect for traffic regulations.

Masadeh later announced the start of a procession of cars with posters and slogans underlining the importance of respect for traffic regulations.

## ACC countries to coordinate agriculture, veterinary policies

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee on agriculture set up by the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which groups Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and North Yemen has urged the governments of the four countries to embark on coordinated plans and concerted policies in agriculture with particular attention to the provision of farm equipment.

The committee, which held meetings in Amman between May 2 and 4 called for inter-ACC cooperation in providing veterinary medicine and vaccines for all ACC members' markets, according to Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary-General Dr. Sami Al-

Massadeh, he said passed a number of recommendations designed to bring about agricultural integration within the ACC group. "The committee recommended that the four countries should unify legislations concerning quarantine regulations and veterinary and laboratory testing methods; it discussed matters related to slaughter houses, testing of meat and creating a special maritime fleet to conduct fishing in high seas," Sunnaa added.

Furthermore, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia bought most of Jordan's vegetables and fruits last month, followed by the United Arab Emirates.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1991 to discuss topics related to agriculture.

According to Sunnaa, the committee proposed to hold a series of seminars in the last quarter of

# Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1990

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الجوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة صدرت باللغة العربية في 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
Telephones: 6671716, 6701414, 684311, 684366  
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Need to adopt spirit of new times

**SAUDI** Crown Prince Abdullah Ben Abdul Aziz is adding the weight of Riyadh to the ongoing efforts to heal the festering wounds between Syria and Iraq in a bid to convene the proposed Arab summit. Thus far, the deep rift between Damascus and Baghdad has eluded all efforts to reconcile the two countries. The primary casualty of this apparent failure is of course the anticipated Arab summit itself on which much hope has been pinned.

One would have thought that the absence of Arab agreement would have served as the very impetus for holding an Arab summit rather the other way around. Had there been a total harmony among the positions of the Arab countries, there would have been a lesser need to convene an Arab summit. The fact that Damascus and Baghdad are not yet on speaking terms should have been taken as the very reason why the summit should be held somewhere in the Arab World. And as Syria and Iraq constitute the backbone of the Arab Eastern Front, it is imperative that an Arab summit be convened not because the two countries are on the best of terms but rather because they are not communicating with one another properly.

This whole matter of reconciling seasonal if not chronic Arab differences brings to the fore the urgency of institutionalising Arab relations. As things stand now, inter-Arab relations can hardly be called a solid institution. Arab countries need to comprehend the spirit of the new times and the contemporary basis for developing relations between themselves. Afterall, Arab leaders are servants of Arab interests and are not the objective of these relations. On such rational basis, whatever ill-feeling that may still exist among two or more Arab governments must not be allowed to jeopardise the overall Arab interests. Otherwise it would seem that the national interests of the Arab World would continue to be hostage to inter-governmental disputes among Arab countries.

There is still hope that the current efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq would bear fruit in the form of holding an Arab summit. The sooner this result is achieved the better for everybody concerned.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

**AL RA'** on Sunday tackled King Hussein's brief visit to Baghdad where he discussed with President Saddam Hussein current Arab affairs and clearing the atmosphere between Baghdad and Damascus. The King must have also discussed the question of holding an Arab summit, deemed necessary under the current circumstances and in view of the challenges posed to the Arab Nation, the paper said. Differences among Arab states should be drowned for the sake of convening this important summit, and all side disputes among Arab leaders should be put aside for the purpose of pooling Arab resources to confront the common danger, the paper continued. To confront the common challenges, the Arabs have to be united and should undertake meaningful action to safeguard their national rights especially as the Arab leaderships realise the vast potential in the Arab World that can be exploited to serve national goals, the paper added. Only intrinsic Arab force said the paper can help the Arab countries to confront and successfully deal with aggression, and for this sake all inter-Arab differences must be eliminated.

Writing in **Al Ra'** daily Mahmoud Al Rimawi says that the Soviet perestroika seems to have reached Algeria where changes similar to those happening in the Soviet Union are taking place. The writer notes that the government in Algeria has allowed 23 political parties to be created, and a gradual relaxation of links between the ruling National Liberation Front and the government is taking place. The writer says that one of the political groups is the Islamic group which seeks to establish a 100 per cent Islamist rule, something which is bound to be opposed by many politicians who believe that pluralism, solving economic problems and democratisation are more important and must take place in their country. The writer says that the politicians in Algeria have a heavy problem at hand, and that is how to benefit from democratic rule to improve the conditions of Algerians, while facing the extremist Islamists who are trying to make it more difficult for them to do so by insisting on assuming unopposed rule. The writer reminds his readers of the fact that it the one-party rule that the Algerians are trying to change because they find it difficult to lead the country towards progress under such system.

**Al Dustour** daily commented on the King's visit to Baghdad Saturday and said that it was one more link in his long chain of activities to bring about solidarity among the Arabs. The King's talks are clearly designed to bring consensus among the Arabs about the need for a summit meeting to deal with the challenges facing the nation, the paper noted. The King's efforts in Baghdad are part of a pan-Arab endeavour involving the president of Egypt who visited Damascus and the crown prince of Saudi Arabia who paid a similar visit to Syria in a bid to end the differences between Baghdad and Damascus and pave the way for a successful summit, the paper added. It said that the Arab arena is now ripe with urgent moves to ensure joint action benefitting the whole Arab Nation.

## Weekly political pulse

# Palestinian unity is key to intifada triumph

The recent call by Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) on Hamas to unite with all other Palestinian groups in one collective effort against Israeli occupation and under the banner of the Unified National Leadership is a timely and urgent initiative. There is nothing that can frustrate the Palestinian struggle for freedom and self-determination than to sow division and discord among various Palestinian groups. Surely the Palestinians who have been relentlessly waging their glorious intifadas against Israeli occupation know only too well that Israel strives on disunity in the ranks

of the Palestinians and seeks and wants nothing more than to have the Palestinians "fight" one another. As a matter of fact Israel's only hope to strangle the intifada and frustrate Palestinian national aspirations for independence is to succeed in breaking down the Palestinian resolve by sowing division among them.

The most beautiful thing about the Palestinian struggle for independence is the fact that it encompasses all faiths and national trends. Any attempt to monopolise the national struggle now or ever would only undermine the chances of the Palestinians ever getting there and succeeding in establishing their state on the firm

foundation of tolerance and pluralism. Anything else would only serve the cause of the enemies of the Palestinians and play into their hands. The Palestinians have a leadership in the PLO which has carried the banner of the struggle for such a long time and now, therefore, is the time for all Palestinians of all faiths and persuasions to hold hands more firmly than ever. To be sure one is not asking for anything new from the Palestinian people for they have always prided themselves in living together in complete harmony irrespective of their differing doctrines or religions. To reverse now this outstanding tradition is to deal a death blow to the Palestinians' cause

and aspirations.

In this vein, one would hope that the leadership of the PLO would be more outspoken on this issue in an effort to stop the apparent drifting that is ominously occurring within the Palestinian ranks in the occupied territories. The most dangerous thing to do in the face of this emerging threat to Palestinian unity is to ignore it. In fact the cleavage already happening among the Palestinians under occupation is more serious than meets the eye. It would not be such a bad idea to put this issue on the agenda of the next PLO meeting with a view to rectifying it before it gets out of hand. An all-out confrontation among the differing Palestinian groups must

be avoided at all costs. Persuasion and reason must be the only tools utilised to bring back harmony and unity among the Palestinian groups. The sooner this reconciliation effort can begin, the easier it would be to deal with. The Palestinians are a people with multi-faiths and multi-political beliefs and there is no escape from creating a pluralistic society. Any departure from this course will surely spell disaster to the entire Palestinian cause. And the sooner this issue is settled among the Palestinians, the easier it would be to formulate the national charter of the future state of Palestine. The least that the Palestinian people need to agree on even at this early stage is to avoid

Lebanisation of their country. The solidarity between the Palestinian Muslims and Christians, demonstrated recently over the Israeli trespassing into Greek Orthodox property in Jerusalem, should continue to guide the two faiths in their endeavours to stand up to Israeli occupation and oppression. This brotherhood between the two religions has won international acclaim and infinitely served the Palestinian cause worldwide. The Palestinian struggle needs the understanding and support of the community of nations, and maintaining harmony between Hamas and the mainstream PLO groups would most certainly lend support to this aspiration.

## Appeal for help:

# Accommodate Palestinian students, scholars

By Dr. Nancy S. Pyle

The writer is Associate Director for External Relations, Harvard Institute for International Development. She presented the above paper to the seminar on U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East which was held in Amman May 5-6.

All universities on the West Bank have been closed for the last two years. That closure order, a form of collective punishment by the Israeli authorities in response to the intifada, was extended recently for three more months. High schools in the occupied territories have also suffered, opening sporadically, always in fear of interference and interruptions. Fragile peace initiatives focus on the overriding political issues. Policy-makers on both sides and the international media as well are consumed by the uncertain progress of the peace process. The residual effect is that a generation of Palestinian youths is at risk of being denied its right to an education.

If the basic tenets of the Geneva Convention are to be honoured, it falls to "Third Parties" to accept responsibility for promoting interim solutions to augment the Palestinian educational system.

### The nature of the problem

Although formal classroom education does not exist today in West Bank universities, an underground series of activities are keeping the spirit of learning alive. Physics labs are being set up in private kitchens. Computer centres thrive in the stairwells of rundown buildings. Teachers

bury banned books in their gardens, then dig them up to give a class. Scholars meet surreptitiously, students take extraordinary risks to get to a class. Regular lectures are impossible, intensive seminars are the order of the day. A less motivated population would have given up, but the Palestinians are just getting stronger. The determination of these people merits global attention and support.

Many students vowed to remain on the West Bank to complete their studies. As the closure drags on, they are having second thoughts. They are considering going abroad, not to abandon their people and their cause forever, but rather as part of a long-term nation-building strategy.

The dilemma for Palestinians is how to sustain the intifada, an essentially non-lethal form of civil disobedience, while at the same time demanding the re-opening of the universities. The dilemma for the Israelis is how to dole out a collective punishment in response to the intifada, thereby maintaining political order, and at the same time re-opening the universities without losing face. It is a humanitarian problem that will demand political solutions.

### To the Editor

## Cruelty

Patricia M. Madi's letter to the Editor, (Jordan Times, May 1.) "Have Mercy," was touching. It is true that we must all be kind to animals. Harming animals for enjoyment is cruel.

However, Jordan is not the only country where cruelty to animals is practiced. It is a perversion of mal-adjusted people all over the world. Unfortunately, loving animals does not necessarily mean that all animal lovers are lovers of their fellow humans. Many atrocities have been committed against humanity by those very people who lavish attention as well as money and food on their private pets.

While we may all shed a tear or two for that poor cat that has been banged or that puppy that was stoned to death, let us not forget the more tragic drama of human torture that daily enacted in Palestine, in Lebanon, in South Africa and many other parts of our troubled world. Let us not only care what happens to mute unprotected animals as is our Islamic duty, but let us care what happens to children who never have a chance to grow up. Children are an endangered species too. Islam teaches us to have love for all living things. However, we must take care that we are not over-run by an over-population of dogs and cats.

We must practice conservation in all aspects of our environment, but at the same time, we should not let our concern for animals grow out of focus and make them a prime target for our devotion. Cruelty to animals or any other innocent being can never be condoned, but we cannot solely voice concern for poor animals while so many people are suffering everywhere.

One last thought. Patricia was incorrect when she said, "A woman was admitted to heaven on account of a cat, which was thirsty, and she gave her water."

The correct Hadith from Sahib Al Bukhari said, "A woman was tortured and was put in Hell because of a cat which she had kept locked up until it died of hunger. The woman was told by the gatekeeper of Hell, 'you did not feed nor water it when you locked it up, nor did you set it free to eat the insects of the earth.' The Prophet (PBUH) did say however, "while a man was walking, he felt thirsty and went down a well and drank water from it. On coming out of the well, he saw a dog panting and eating mud because of excessive thirst. The man said, 'This (dog) is afflicted with the same problem as I was suffering from.' He (went down the well), filled his shoe with water, caught hold of it with his teeth and climbed up and watered the dog. Allah accepted his (good) deed and forgave him (his sins)."

E. Yaghi  
Amman

### International obligations

The closure of West Bank universities should have sounded a warning bell throughout the Arab World and in the homes of Palestinians around the globe. Temporary relief in the form of financial support for the institutions, for alternative educational opportunities for the students, and for more places in other Arab universities, has rarely been forthcoming. Arab universities face overcrowding by national student populations and aren't willing to deal with the potential political outrage of reserving precious places for Palestinians. Western universities have turned their backs on the situation, using the security risk as an excuse to scale down interaction with West Bank universities. West Bank academics have mounted a noble effort to keep a semblance of higher education alive, no thanks to the rest of the world.

International educators have a unique opportunity to make an immediate contribution towards the eventual political viability of the Palestinian people. The challenge of the closure might even be regarded as a blessing in disguise. The previous generation of Palestinian academicians was disproportionately trained in second rate Eastern block institutions. The strength of any future Palestinian state will depend in some measure upon the institutional capacity of its own universities to produce an enlightened next generation of decision-makers and scholars.

It is naive and unrealistic to suggest that the Palestinian university-age population be moved en masse to other institutions for the duration of the closure. It is entirely plausible to suggest, however, that leading universities around the globe could collectively train the most promising West Bank scholars in a way which would make a critical difference at the margin.

Let moral outrage be accompanied by concrete offers. Money is needed for everything: to improve English language instruction and thereby enable the most gifted students to be competitive for entrance to Western institutions; to subsidise the cost of tests and application fees; to sponsor tuitions, fees and travel expenses.

Information about application procedures and standardised test requirements are woefully hard to come by on the West Bank. Admissions officers must be sensitised to the incomparable circumstances under which candidates would be applying. Palestinian students have a well-deserved collective reputation for hard work and high motivation.

We are not asking universities to take great risks in admitting these students. We are simply asking them to be flexible in light of the current circumstances. Given a fair chance, a critical mass of the West Bank's most promising university students should gain entrance to other institutions to complete their education. The costs of such an effort are not monumental. The investment promises significant returns.

I ask all of you in this room as scholars, as politicians, and as human beings, please accept your individual and collective responsibility to both create interim opportunity for Palestinian students and to bring pressure to bear on the Israeli authorities to

reopen the universities. Let us resolve this issue as a small step forward in bringing peace to the region.

MASS ARRESTS,  
DEPORTATIONS,  
PASS LAWS,  
HOUSES BLOWN UP,  
KILLINGS,  
PRISONERS BRUTALIZED,  
CENSORSHIP,  
CURFEWS —

WHY DO WE CONTINUE

TO GIVE  
SO MUCH SUPPORT  
TO A COUNTRY  
LIKE THIS ?

WELL, ISRAEL  
IS THE ONLY  
DEMOCRACY  
IN THE AREA



## Mutt'n Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



## Palestinian and Israeli filmmakers find common ground in struggle

By Rosalind Mandine  
USA Staff Writer

**WASHINGTON.** — Rashid Mashrawi, a Palestinian, and Haim Bouzalgo, an Israeli Jew, come from different traditions, yet, as filmmakers, they find they have much in common. They both must struggle to find funds to make the kind of films that are important to them — highly personal stories that reflect the conflict in their region.

Mashrawi's "The Shelter" and Bouzalgo's "Fictitious Marriage" were highlights of the fourth annual Washington, D.C. International Film Festival, held April 25 to May 6. The festival showcased 57 films representing 30 countries.

(The entries included an Indian film, Sayajit Ray's "Enemy of the People." The script, adapted from Henrik Ibsen's play, tells the story of a crusading doctor who makes enemies by trying to warn of dangerous pollution in a temple's holy water.)

"The Shelter" tells the story of two Palestinian construction workers in Tel Aviv who are separated generationally and spiritually. The older worker is 45 years old, has a family, is apolitical and loyal to his Israeli Jewish boss. The younger worker is 25, is actively involved in the Palesti-

nian struggle and hates working for his Israeli Jewish boss. These two men spend a night together in a worker's shelter, talking about their lives and watching the activities of other Arabs and Jews on the outside through a keyhole.

"The Shelter" depicts the contradictions many Palestinian workers live with in order to support their families. Mashrawi explained in an interview.

"There are many things we lose just for food," he said. Many of the Palestinians working in Israel "don't think about politics... They prefer to forget about themselves, to give to the children," he added.

The message of "The Shelter" is that living with this kind of contradiction "should not be part of normal life," he noted.

His film cannot "help the political situation," Mashrawi said. "I am not trying to talk about peace, or say 'wake up' to the Arabs or say that Jews are bad," he pointed out. His film "is just about people."

"Everyone knows what is happening on the streets," Mashrawi said, referring to the intifada. Through film, he hopes to show what is happening "on the inside" and during "the night."

Mashrawi's next project will be a feature entitled "The Curfew," which will focus on three families

involved in the intifada. It will be filmed in the occupied territories and Mashrawi hopes to start production in about eight months.

Asked what are the biggest challenges he faces as a filmmaker, Mashrawi was quick to answer, "My only problem is money." Very often he is unable to pay his crew, who will work for him anyway. His crew is a mix of Israeli Jews and Palestinians.

Haim Bouzalgo also says finding money for his films is his biggest obstacle. Bouzalgo blames this on the Israeli public who would rather go to American films than Israeli ones.

He said that many Israeli films deal with the conflicts and problems of the region — an issue most Israelis are saturated with on television and in the newspapers. "They don't want to see it on the big screen," he noted.

"Fictitious Marriage" deals with a Jew who leaves his family in Jerusalem, pretends to go to New York and ends up in Tel Aviv impersonating an Arah worker.

While the Jew is in Tel Aviv, a security guard finds his abandoned suitcase in the Jerusalem airport and tries to get an explanation for the disappearance.

The abandoned suitcase at the airport is a metaphor for the crisis inside Israel today, Bouzalgo ex-

plained.

Bouzalgo said his film deals with an "identity crisis." He noted that he is 37 years old and Israel is 42 years old. "This is a good age to have a crisis," he said.

His film reflects the "chronicle of confusion" in Israel today, the filmmaker said. In the film there is an Israeli who wants to be an Arah, an Arab who wants to be an Israeli, and a girl who wants to be an American. Everyone is not satisfied and trying to be someone else," he noted.

Bouzalgo's next film will be about Israel's involvement in Lebanon. He said politics does not play a role in getting government funding for a movie. His project on Lebanon has received government funds and Rashid Mashrawi's films have also received some government funding, he noted.

Government funding, however, is small and infrequent, he noted. The search for backers continues for all filmmakers — Israelis and Palestinians — Bouzalgo said.

The continuous struggle to get money for films does not necessarily promote community of filmmakers in Israel, Bouzalgo pointed out.

"We all know each other, but we are fighting apart," he said.



Inventor Alan Huang (right) and scientist Michael Prise foresee the immediate use of their revolutionary laser computer into hybrid systems including conventional computer parts (WNL).

## New-wave technology — the laser computer

By Philippa Neave

HOLMDEL, New Jersey (WNL)

— Picture the interior of a computer: An impenetrable mishmash of tiny wires. The electricity in these wires is what carries information from one part of the computer to another. Now imagine a computer in which there are no wires: Experts say it's not science fiction anymore.

Scientists working at Bell Laboratories, the renowned research arm of American Telegraph and Telephone (AT&T), are trying hard to make it happen. A research team headed by electronics engineer Alan Huang recently unveiled an experimental machine that uses light beams instead of electricity to carry information.

Government funding, however, is small and infrequent, he noted. The search for backers continues for all filmmakers — Israelis and Palestinians — Bouzalgo said.

The continuous struggle to get

money for films does not necessarily promote community of filmmakers in Israel, Bouzalgo pointed out.

"We all know each other, but we are fighting apart," he said.

years. He compared the flow of electrons through wire to a garden hose that first has to be filled up before the water comes out the other end and has to be continually filled for the flow to continue.

Another advantage of optics is that there is no distortion when photons meet. Says Huang, "One aspect of what is magic about light beams is that they can pass through each other without interfering with each other." The process has been compared to a traffic intersection, where vehicles could cross through each other without colliding. In contrast, electrons radiate and cause interference on electronic pathways, which has meant design constraints in conventional computers.

Equally advantageous is the fact that light, unlike electricity, is totally silent. "You can't listen to it electronically," explains Huang. "If you type on an electronic typewriter or computer, it gives off radio waves; I can eavesdrop and listen to electronic noise. This doesn't make any noise."

This feature is seen as a major advantage in terms of protecting computer data and insulating the system from the electromagnetic fallout of a nuclear explosion. But, warns Huang, although optical computers such as that built non the lab bench are still about 20 years away from commercial applications, they are unlikely to remain tamper-resistant forever. "I don't know how long it will last, there are some very clever people around!"

The machine, put together in AT&T's vast research centre, has been hailed as the world's first prototype of what is known as an optical computer and is considered a major breakthrough in optical research that started in the late 1960s. The machine looks nothing like a conventional computer, with its circuit boards and silicon chips. It is a series of lenses, mirrors and laser beams that are so small they are invisible to the naked eye. In only three years the scientists have been able to shrink the size of the computer from a daunting one by 3.5 metres to that of a conventional chess board. Said team member Michael Prise, who helped design and put together the revolutionary machine: "We have a lot of ideas about how to make it smaller and use fewer components; there is a lot more engineering to do."

As it stands, the machine is in its infant stage and could perform about the same task as a microchip in a washing machine. But the future seems to hold tremendous possibilities for optical computers. The advantages of using light rather than electrons are manifold. "To go from one bit of a computer to another electronically, you have to have a wire and fill it up with electric charge. Optically, you're there instantly," explains Scottish-born Prise, who has been working at Bell Labs for more than four

years. He compared the flow of electrons through wire to a garden hose that first has to be filled up before the water comes out the other end and has to be continually filled for the flow to continue.

Another advantage of optics is that there is no distortion when photons meet. Says Huang, "One aspect of what is magic about light beams is that they can pass through each other without interfering with each other." The process has been compared to a traffic intersection, where vehicles could cross through each other without colliding. In contrast, electrons radiate and cause interference on electronic pathways, which has meant design constraints in conventional computers.

Equally advantageous is the fact that light, unlike electricity, is totally silent. "You can't listen to it electronically," explains Huang. "If you type on an electronic typewriter or computer, it gives off radio waves; I can eavesdrop and listen to electronic noise. This doesn't make any noise."

This feature is seen as a major advantage in terms of protecting computer data and insulating the system from the electromagnetic fallout of a nuclear explosion. But, warns Huang, although optical computers such as that built non the lab bench are still about 20 years away from commercial applications, they are unlikely to remain tamper-resistant forever. "I don't know how long it will last, there are some very clever people around!"

The machine, put together in AT&T's vast research centre, has been hailed as the world's first prototype of what is known as an optical computer and is considered a major breakthrough in optical research that started in the late 1960s. The machine looks nothing like a conventional computer, with its circuit boards and silicon chips. It is a series of lenses, mirrors and laser beams that are so small they are invisible to the naked eye. In only three years the scientists have been able to shrink the size of the computer from a daunting one by 3.5 metres to that of a conventional chess board. Said team member Michael Prise, who helped design and put together the revolutionary machine: "We have a lot of ideas about how to make it smaller and use fewer components; there is a lot more engineering to do."

As it stands, the machine is in its infant stage and could perform about the same task as a microchip in a washing machine. But the future seems to hold tremendous possibilities for optical computers. The advantages of using light rather than electrons are manifold. "To go from one bit of a computer to another electronically, you have to have a wire and fill it up with electric charge. Optically, you're there instantly," explains Scottish-born Prise, who has been working at Bell Labs for more than four

years. He compared the flow of electrons through wire to a garden hose that first has to be filled up before the water comes out the other end and has to be continually filled for the flow to continue.

Another advantage of optics is that there is no distortion when photons meet. Says Huang, "One aspect of what is magic about light beams is that they can pass through each other without interfering with each other." The process has been compared to a traffic intersection, where vehicles could cross through each other without colliding. In contrast, electrons radiate and cause interference on electronic pathways, which has meant design constraints in conventional computers.

Equally advantageous is the fact that light, unlike electricity, is totally silent. "You can't listen to it electronically," explains Huang. "If you type on an electronic typewriter or computer, it gives off radio waves; I can eavesdrop and listen to electronic noise. This doesn't make any noise."

This feature is seen as a major advantage in terms of protecting computer data and insulating the system from the electromagnetic fallout of a nuclear explosion. But, warns Huang, although optical computers such as that built non the lab bench are still about 20 years away from commercial applications, they are unlikely to remain tamper-resistant forever. "I don't know how long it will last, there are some very clever people around!"

The machine, put together in AT&T's vast research centre, has been hailed as the world's first prototype of what is known as an optical computer and is considered a major breakthrough in optical research that started in the late 1960s. The machine looks nothing like a conventional computer, with its circuit boards and silicon chips. It is a series of lenses, mirrors and laser beams that are so small they are invisible to the naked eye. In only three years the scientists have been able to shrink the size of the computer from a daunting one by 3.5 metres to that of a conventional chess board. Said team member Michael Prise, who helped design and put together the revolutionary machine: "We have a lot of ideas about how to make it smaller and use fewer components; there is a lot more engineering to do."

As it stands, the machine is in its infant stage and could perform about the same task as a microchip in a washing machine. But the future seems to hold tremendous possibilities for optical computers. The advantages of using light rather than electrons are manifold. "To go from one bit of a computer to another electronically, you have to have a wire and fill it up with electric charge. Optically, you're there instantly," explains Scottish-born Prise, who has been working at Bell Labs for more than four

years. He compared the flow of electrons through wire to a garden hose that first has to be filled up before the water comes out the other end and has to be continually filled for the flow to continue.

Another advantage of optics is that there is no distortion when photons meet. Says Huang, "One aspect of what is magic about light beams is that they can pass through each other without interfering with each other." The process has been compared to a traffic intersection, where vehicles could cross through each other without colliding. In contrast, electrons radiate and cause interference on electronic pathways, which has meant design constraints in conventional computers.

Equally advantageous is the fact that light, unlike electricity, is totally silent. "You can't listen to it electronically," explains Huang. "If you type on an electronic typewriter or computer, it gives off radio waves; I can eavesdrop and listen to electronic noise. This doesn't make any noise."

This feature is seen as a major advantage in terms of protecting computer data and insulating the system from the electromagnetic fallout of a nuclear explosion. But, warns Huang, although optical computers such as that built non the lab bench are still about 20 years away from commercial applications, they are unlikely to remain tamper-resistant forever. "I don't know how long it will last, there are some very clever people around!"

The machine, put together in AT&T's vast research centre, has been hailed as the world's first prototype of what is known as an optical computer and is considered a major breakthrough in optical research that started in the late 1960s. The machine looks nothing like a conventional computer, with its circuit boards and silicon chips. It is a series of lenses, mirrors and laser beams that are so small they are invisible to the naked eye. In only three years the scientists have been able to shrink the size of the computer from a daunting one by 3.5 metres to that of a conventional chess board. Said team member Michael Prise, who helped design and put together the revolutionary machine: "We have a lot of ideas about how to make it smaller and use fewer components; there is a lot more engineering to do."

As it stands, the machine is in its infant stage and could perform about the same task as a microchip in a washing machine. But the future seems to hold tremendous possibilities for optical computers. The advantages of using light rather than electrons are manifold. "To go from one bit of a computer to another electronically, you have to have a wire and fill it up with electric charge. Optically, you're there instantly," explains Scottish-born Prise, who has been working at Bell Labs for more than four

years. He compared the flow of electrons through wire to a garden hose that first has to be filled up before the water comes out the other end and has to be continually filled for the flow to continue.

Another advantage of optics is that there is no distortion when photons meet. Says Huang, "One aspect of what is magic about light beams is that they can pass through each other without interfering with each other." The process has been compared to a traffic intersection, where vehicles could cross through each other without colliding. In contrast, electrons radiate and cause interference on electronic pathways, which has meant design constraints in conventional computers.

Equally advantageous is the fact that light, unlike electricity, is totally silent. "You can't listen to it electronically," explains Huang. "If you type on an electronic typewriter or computer, it gives off radio waves; I can eavesdrop and listen to electronic noise. This doesn't make any noise."

This feature is seen as a major advantage in terms of protecting computer data and insulating the system from the electromagnetic fallout of a nuclear explosion. But, warns Huang, although optical computers such as that built non the lab bench are still about 20 years away from commercial applications, they are unlikely to remain tamper-resistant forever. "I don't know how long it will last, there are some very clever people around!"

## W. Europe's 'night of barbarism' began May 10, '40

By Paul Verschueren  
The Associated Press

**AMSTERDAM.** — Half a century ago, Adolf Hitler's death machine rolled west into France and the low countries, unleashing a five-year nightmare unprecedented in history.

On May 10, 1940, bombers and two million Wehrmacht and SS soldiers ushered in what British wartime leader Winston Churchill called the "long night of barbarism."

The onslaught caught its victims unprepared, with the Dutch hoping for a repeat of their World War I neutrality and the French relying on their massive, but ineffective fortification, the Maginot Line.

Soon after Belgium's capitulation, German troops began their push south towards Paris.

Some 70,000 French troops died in the futile six-week campaign to stop the Germans.

To protect itself from Hitler, France was relying on the heavily fortified Maginot Line along the German border, a static defence cut from World War I tactics.

But German tanks swept around the northern end of the Maginot into France by cutting through Belgium's supposedly impenetrable Ardennes Forest.

Like the French, the Dutch had relied on a traditional defence, one last used successfully in the 16th century war for independence against Spain.

The water line was a ring of flooded land surrounding the nation's largest cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague.

But the defense didn't account for waves of German paratroopers:

"It was a very fine morning... the pilots were waving at us... they'd been told they were pro-

tected us from the British," said Arie Dekker, who witnessed the paratroop assault as a 15-year-old boy near Rotterdam.

On May 13, Dutch Queen Wilhelmina and her government fled to London.

On May 14, when organised resistance was all but crushed, the two-thirds of France was occupied, with a collaborationist government under Marshal Philippe Pétain running the unoccupied southeast.

Belgium surrendered May 28 after 6,552 of its civilians and 6,236 soldiers had been killed. Luxembourg's government had fled to London May 10.

Unlike Wilhelmina, Belgium's King Leopold III decided to stay under German occupation, which ultimately compromised him so deeply that he was forced to abdicate in 1950.

Soon after Belgium's capitulation, German tanks linked up with another German army group from the north to encircle British and French troops near the northern French port city of Dunkirk.

Charles de Gaulle, who later commanded the Free French Forces from England, led one of the few French counteroffensives near the northwestern city of Abbeville.

Like Rotterdam, Abbeville was bombed to rubble by May 20.

"There was nothing left after the bombing," recalled Louis Wertheim, a six-year-old at the time.

The unprovoked Nazi attack on Western Europe gave rise to various anti-Nazi movements.

By dawn that day, Hitler's bombers had destroyed the

THE PROFESSIONALS  
ALWAYS CHOOSE  
THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT  
FORWARDING, DOOR-to-DOOR  
SERVICES AND  
CUSTOMS  
CLEARANCE, TICKETS  
AND, RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

TEL 604678 804696  
P.O.BOX 7806  
AMMAN

CROWN  
INT'L EST.  
packing, shipping,  
forwarding, storing,  
clearing, door-to-door  
service

## IMF to approve new loans of \$60b-\$80b

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) managing director indicated Saturday that the fund's member governments will approve new loans of \$60 billion to \$80 billion for Eastern Europe and Third World countries.

The IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, said a decision on the exact amount has still to be made, but it was expected Tuesday.

"It will vary in a relatively narrow band between the significant and the rather substantial," he told reporters. The fund's 152 member governments would then have to contribute the money so the loans could be made.

He accepted a reporter's suggestion that "significant" meant an increase of 50 per cent in the fund's resources and "rather substantial" could be as high as 70 per cent.

The fund's present resources theoretically total about \$120 billion worth of currencies, but much of that consists of currencies from Third World countries, which borrowers do not want.

A senior U.S. treasury official predicted Thursday that agree-

ment would be reached on an increase of about \$60 billion. Of this, some 12 billion would come from the United States.

The U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, also foresaw the possibility of a new delay in approval unless a decision is reached on the consequences of Japan becoming the biggest contributor after the United States.

The French and British governments have been disputing what their ranking would be. The official said a likely solution would be for Japan and West Germany to share second place, but the ranking of France and Britain remained unsettled.

Until now, Britain has been in second place, West Germany third, France fourth and Japan fifth.

Ministers of finance from all five countries are due to meet in

Washington on Sunday with their colleagues from Canada and Italy as the group of seven — G-7 — which tries to coordinate the economies of the world's leading financial countries. U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady was due to preside.

Camdessus said progress toward German unification is good news for Germany, Eastern Europe, the continent as a whole and the world in general. But he added that changes in contributions to the fund, called quotas, will be decided on the basis of the situation in 1985 when talks on the issue began.

He suggested that next time these quotas are reviewed it may be done on the basis of unified Germany. Normally the quotas are adjusted every five years.

Representatives of the 152 governments in the fund and its sister organization, the World Bank, began a series of semi-annual meetings Friday. They will continue until Tuesday — as usual, behind closed doors.

Camdessus praised Poland's new non-communist leadership for what he called its head-on approach to shifting toward a



Michel Camdessus

market economy, instead of moving more gradually.

"This has worked," he said.

He pointed out that the zloty, Poland's currency, has been so stable that there has been no need to use the international stabilization fund set up to support it.

Polish inflation has been cut and reserves are being accumulated, he added.

He stressed the importance of a "safety net" which he said the Polish government has in place to help those suffering from the transition, which is expected to bring on rampant unemployment.

The fund and bank are supporting Poland with loans, which now amount to more than \$1.1 billion.

## Political push vital to trading system reform

By Robert Trautman  
Reuter

NAPA, California — Reform of the world's trading system now depends on the leaders of the developed world showing the political will, but they will have to make big compromises, trade officials said, with farm subsidies at the top.

Senior ministers of four trading powers — the United States, the European Community (EC), Japan and Canada — meeting here last week said the technical decisions for reform had mostly been taken.

The political decisions, they hope, will come when the leaders of the world's top seven industrial democracies meet to Houston, Texas, on July 7-11.

"We certainly look for a political push by the heads of state assembled," said U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills.

Said another official: "I see the summit as giving political impetus, making clear what the requirements are, a broad outline."

### Common course

The ministers here tried to chart a common course for negotiators at the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), who want to complete liberalization moves by the end of this year.

But officials say the national leaders, if they are to give the negotiations the elbow room they need at a critical GATT session set for Geneva July 23, will have to row back on some of their current positions.

GATT's 97 members want to cut farm subsidies that distort trade, write tighter rules to end the piracy of patents and copyrights and bring under global regulations the growing trade in such services as finance and insurance.

The ministers here want the seven leaders to reach the necessary compromises to Houston and order their GATT negotiators in Geneva to stop bickering and reach terms on a new agreement.

The so-called G-7 — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — meets annually to take up global economic problems.

**Farm subsidies**

Political decisions at head of government level are needed to several key GATT areas, trade officials said, with farm subsidies at the top.

The United States has agreed to steady scale-backs to farm export subsidies until they are all ended, but while the EC has agreed to reduce them, it has balked at their total elimination.

Officials say a compromise on farm subsidies is needed for a GATT reform to be successful.

The two sides have been inching toward compromise recently, but a decision will have to be taken by President George Bush and the recalcitrant EC, chiefly West Germany.

**MOON CHILDREN**: (June 22 to July 21) Look for a stubborn person to expect more of you than you can grant early in day but tonight busy yourself getting rid of all chores.

**PISCES**: (February 20 to March 20) Before going to visit allies with a different plan whereby you and they can be more productive, make sure you have it very clear in your mind.

**TODAY'S CHILD**: If your child were born today she or he is a charmer having considerable reticence and ability in later life, at any sort of occupation that is connected with the desire of the general public for pleasure, entertainment or adornment. Success for this child is spread over a wide panorama in different fields.

**THE STARS IMPEL**: (July 22 to August 21) While the day brings you many outside fixed problems for you to solve the evening is not the time to go after those intimate pleasures.

**VIRGO**: (August 22 to September 22) A day for you to complete research and investigation into some different venture that intrigues you but avoid any public discussion.

**LIBRA**: (September 23 to October 22) A day to get into every promise you have made and see how you can carry through to your credit

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY MAY 7, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

but tonight some new ways to forge ahead.

**SCORPIO**: (October 23 to November 21) Much comes to light showing you whatever of a public nature you need to handle more conscientiously and tonight plan just how to do it.

**SAGITTARIUS**: (November 22 to December 21) Work can be a real bore today but nevertheless do it well and you will be able to have some much time for fascinating interest in the future.

**CAPRICORN**: (December 22 to January 20) You feel you just must have some fun but the details of what like the most first have to be intelligently arranged; tonight improve your health.

**AQUARIUS**: (January 21 to February 19) Thoughts about your home and how to make it more livable and comfortable should occupy today's attention while tonight plan a budget for your recreations.

**PISCES**: (February 20 to March 20) Before going to visit allies with a different plan whereby you and they can be more productive, make sure you have it very clear in your mind.

**TODAY'S CHILD**: If your child were born today she or he is a charmer having considerable reticence and ability in later life, at any sort of occupation that is connected with the desire of the general public for pleasure, entertainment or adornment. Success for this child is spread over a wide panorama in different fields.

**THE STARS IMPEL**: (July 22 to August 21) While the day brings you many outside fixed problems for you to solve the evening is not the time to go after those intimate pleasures.

**VIRGO**: (August 22 to September 22) A day for you to complete research and investigation into some different venture that intrigues you but avoid any public discussion.

**LIBRA**: (September 23 to October 22) A day to get into every promise you have made and see how you can carry through to your credit

## Cash-strapped Morocco adopts austerity measures

RABAT (R) — Debt-hurdened Morocco is taking a dose of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) medicine to straighten out its finances.

"We have no reason to be pessimistic, but we must remain vigilant, confident in a radiant future," Finance Minister Mohammad Berrada told parliament Thursday when he unveiled a austerity drive that includes a budget squeeze and devaluation of the dirham.

But trade unions, who threatened to stage a general strike against economic hardship, have been told staple food prices will not rise. Legal minimum wages were increased 10 per cent.

The World Bank reckons that Morocco has a total debt of \$22 billion. Compared with the size of its economy, the estimate ranks it 11th in the list of heavily-burdened debtors.

Foreign commercial banks rescheduled \$3.2 billion of Morocco's debt last month, 36 per cent of it over 20 years with 10 years' grace, and the rest over 15 years with seven years' grace.

That gave the treasury breathing room, but Berrada, who puts the debt at \$20.7 billion, says interest charges and repayment absorb 42 per cent of tax revenues and 32 per cent of exports, remittances and tourism income.

"Without the benefit of rescheduling, servicing the debt would have absorbed 52 per cent of our receipts from exports and transfers," he said.

He said the debt burden was becoming lighter. It equalled 123 per cent of GDP in 1985 and was down to 94 per cent by 1988, but "the constraint of the foreign debt still persists."

Morocco's last 250 million credit facility from the IMF ran out in December. The IMF

had pressed for devaluation and a cut in the state deficit before granting a new one.

In the long term, Morocco hopes to benefit from the nearness of the European Community, just 10 miles across the Gibraltar straits, which Berrada says is destined to become the richest market in the world.

Plans were announced last week to create an off-shore banking system in the northern city of Tangier, and a duty free industrial zone in the new harbour at Jorf Lasfar near Casablanca.

Berrada's revamped 1990 budget will cut the deficit from an original estimate of 6.99 billion dirhams (\$795 million) to 987 million dirhams (\$12 million).

The cost of energy and food imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

The cost of energy and food imports rose as well but the government's foreign exchange control offices reported better trade figures in the first quarter of 1990.

Imports rose 11.7 per cent while exports advanced 16.8 per cent after India resumed imports of phosphoric acid.

</

# Sports

## Tirol wins 2000 Guineas

NEWMARKET, England (R) — Boxed-in French raider Machinellian, ridden by Fred Head, was beaten into second place by record-breaking 9-1 winner Tirol in the English 2,000 Guineas horse racing classic Saturday.

Machinellian, 6-4 favourite, was hemmed in on the three furlongs (600 metres) to go and bumped Willie Carson's mount Elmasmael as Head switched his horse to the middle of the track.

The French colt challenged Tirol throughout the final furlong (200 metres), but Tirol, under strong driving from Irish champion Michael Kinane, ran out a worthy two lengths winner.

The time on the firm ground was a record one minute 35.84 seconds, 0.60 of a second faster than the previous best set last year by Naswan.

Anshan (6-1), owned by Sheikh Mohammad of Dubai, and ridden by Walter Swinburn, finished third another two lengths behind, just ahead of Tirol's stable mate Rock City (14-1).

The stewards announced an immediate inquiry into the incident involving Machinellian, but, after viewing the video film allowed the colt to keep second place.

However, it all brought to mind the 2,000 Guineas of 10 years ago when Nureyev, like Machinellian, trained by Francois Boutin, finished first but was disqualified and the race awarded to Known Fact.

The result in the one mile (1.6 kilometres) event was another triumph for trainer Richard Hannan and owner John Horgan, who took the 2,000 Guineas three years ago with Don't Forget Me. Hannan was also successful in 1973 with Mon Fils.

Kinane was completing a trio of big race victories following wins last October in the Carrick-Milkin in Ireland and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France.

The Irishman was drawn one, by the rails, in the 14-strong field but managed to make his way towards the centre of the course just after half way.

## Soccer violence mars end of England season

LONDON (R) — Violence marred the close of the English soccer seasons, raising fears that England will continue to be barred from European competition if drunken hooligans repeat their latest rampage at next month's World Cup games.

More than 70 people were arrested and at least 20 injured Friday and Saturday in the worst soccer violence in Britain for a year when visiting soccer fans ran riot in the southern resort of Bournemouth, attacking police and destroying property.

The scenes of violence, repeated on a smaller scale in at least three other English towns hosting end-of-season soccer matches, will have been watched closely by Italian authorities preparing for an invasion of European soccer fans in June.

British Sports Minister Colin Moynihan flies to Italy this week to discuss with World Cup organizers the problems of dealing with England's supporters.

English soccer fans have a fearsome reputation in Europe, where their particular brand of hooliganism is known as the "English disease."

Authorities say English, West German and Dutch hooligans are among the worst offenders, vying for the title of champion thug.

British police have already warned that English and Dutch soccer hooligans are planning to clash during the first round of the World Cup, when as many as a thousand fans from the two countries are expected to stay on the island of Sardinia for two weeks.

The result in the one mile (1.6 kilometres) event was another triumph for trainer Richard Hannan and owner John Horgan, who took the 2,000 Guineas three years ago with Don't Forget Me. Hannan was also successful in 1973 with Mon Fils.

Kinane was completing a trio of big race victories following wins last October in the Carrick-Milkin in Ireland and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France.

The Irishman was drawn one, by the rails, in the 14-strong field but managed to make his way towards the centre of the course just after half way.

British police keep a close watch on soccer hooligans but there is no law to stop them travelling to matches overseas.

Hooliganism first blighted the reputation of English club sides in the 1970s. It reached new heights at Brussels's Heysel stadium in 1985, when rioting involving British fans led to the deaths of 39 mainly Italian supporters.

The English hooligan's favourite haunts are bars and pubs. When in Europe he boasts of thumping a lesson into the Krauts (Germans), the Ities (Italians) and the Frogs (French).

At home, he joins loosely-organized bands who adopt warlike names and go out fighting in the name of the teams they support — "The Red Army" supports Manchester United, "The Zulu Warriors" Birmingham City and the "The Service Crew" Leeds United.

### DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT

Consisting of three bedrooms, living room, dining room and a salon. Terrace with a nice view. Telephone and central heating.

Location: 5th Circle, Abdoun area.

Tel 698244

### DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT

Consisting of three bedrooms, living room, dining room and a salon. Terrace with a nice view. Telephone and central heating.

Location: 5th Circle, Abdoun area.

Tel 698244

## Unbridled weaves way to Kentucky Derby victory

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Unbridled, a 10-1 bet, received a great ride from jockey Craig Perret to win the 116th Kentucky Derby Saturday.

Summer Squall, at 2-1 one of the co-favourites at post time to win the mile and 1/4 test for three year olds, was overwhelmed in the stretch by Unbridled and finished second, three and a half lengths behind.

Pleasant Tap, at 40-1, showed amazing staying power to finish third, one and a half lengths off.

Minister Frisky, the top pre-race choice at 9-5, finished eighth, a huge 19-1/4 lengths behind the winner.

"When you ask him to do something," Perret said, "he's more than willing to do it."

Perret did his share too.

Unbridled came out of the eighth post position and was nearly caught in a traffic jam getting out.

But Perret, who won his first Derby after three attempts, eased him back a bit and moved to the inside to bide his time.

Perret then threaded his horse through traffic for the rest of the race, brilliantly avoiding being boxed out.

Speedsters Fighting Fantasy and Real Cash took the lead as the 15-horse field pounded by the grandstands for the first time.

Unbridled was running side by side with Pleasant Tap around the first turn about mid-way back in the field.

Perret weaved his horse in and out and positioned himself directly behind eventual fifth-place finisher Silver Ending heading into the back stretch. Perret then took Unbridled inside to pass Silver Ending and then moved outside again.

When Perret came out of the turn, he stopped Pat Day on

wheelchair.

Carl Nafazer, a former rodeo bullrider and now Unbridled's trainer, also won his first Derby and called the race for his owner, who has been involved in racing for 50 years.

"He's got the lead, he's got the lead," he shouted. "He's going to win, he's going to win. Mrs Genter you just won the Kentucky Derby."

"Ohhhh," she said and covered her face with her hands.

Unbridled was named for another horse owned by Mrs. Genter in 1949 who she had groomed for the Derby but had not made it.

"He's (Unbridled) made every step and every bridge we put to him to get here," Perret said. "He let us know the whole time he was getting better. He did it professionally and that's why he won the way he did today."

Day, who came under criticism for waiting too long to push his horse, failed in his eighth Derby attempt. It marked the third consecutive year he has ridden the favourite to a second-place finish.

### FOR SALE

(VW) Volkswagen Polo GT Coupe (red colour), excellent condition, 24500 km only, model 1987, duty free.

For inspecting and testing, at Citroen agency, Mahatta Street, Tel. 651241/42.

### SEMI FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Nicely located between 4th-5th Circle. Ground floor at Um Letha consisting of 3 bedrooms - 3 bathrooms, sitting & dining room with modern equipped kitchen & storage room. Two private entrances with garden & garage — private telephone and separate central heating.

For more information please call Tel. 644710/655359, Amman

### FOR RENT

A fully-furnished quality apartment (1 bedroom, living-dining, fully-fitted kitchen with appliances and utensils, full bath, large veranda, central heating), location: Shmeisani , West of Marriott Hotel (2nd floor).

Tel. no. 665972 Amman

### AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL

requires for August 1990

a Biology Teacher

To teach Biology and General Science in Senior School (grades 6-12). Candidates must be able to teach in English.

Application forms, obtainable from the school (telephone 845572), should be returned by Tuesday May 8.

### Mister Donut in the Kingdom

Welcomes you at its branch  
In the King Abdullah Gardens

24 hours a day



Buy 12 pieces of donuts  
and get one free

Free coffee  
Mister Donut

Today Monday &  
tomorrow Tuesday  
& 3 May 1990

MISTER DONUT/King Abdullah Gardens-Telephone 570460/Amman.

### CAREER OPPORTUNITIES! TRANSWORLD—TRAINING COSTS YOU LESS!

Choose from 25 careers or GCE studies.

Train the easy way for the career you want. Get quality education at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST. Train in our own modern facilities. No need to travel. No need to pay fees. No need to pay for books. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for travel. No need to pay for telephone. No need to pay for electricity. No need to pay for water. No need to pay for heating. No need to pay for cooling. No need to pay for insurance. No need to pay for medical care. No need to pay for dental care. No need to pay for clothing. No need to pay for food. No need to pay for accommodation. No need to pay for transport. No need to pay for

## East Germans vote in local polls to cap democratic change

**EAST BERLIN (R)** — East Germans voted briskly Sunday for communal councils to flush out the vestiges of Stalinist rule, seven weeks after the general election that opened the gates to unification with West Germany.

Twelve million votes could pick from 24 lists of candidates from 62 parties, a far cry from local balloting a year ago in which the then-omnipotent Communist Party put up one list and doctored results to yield a 98.85 per cent victory.

The election fraud of May 7, 1989, helped bring simmering discontent with Stalinist dictatorship to a boil, spurring a "people power" revolution late last year and the election in March of a democratic grand coalition.

Sunday's voting was expected to remove Stalinists from district, municipal and neighbourhood councils who won in last year's fraudulent ballot.

Leading candidates to replace them were Christian Democrats (CDU), Social Democrats (SPD), grassroots reformers from groups like New Forum who galvanized the 1989 popular upsurge, and possibly reformist Communists.

Some 20,000 polling stations opened at 7 a.m. and were to close at 6 p.m. (1600 GMT). The first reliable computer projections of results were expected by mid-evening and the final unofficial outcome Monday.

Election officials said turnout was better than expected and could reach 65 to 75 per cent. But this would still be far short of the 93 per cent in the March elec-

tions.

Indifference has grown because unification, the country's all-consuming agenda at the moment, has been decided and negotiations between East Berlin and Bonn are now wrapping up the details of monetary and economic merger.

"There's a certain exhaustion with communal politics now," said Foreign Minister Markus Meckel, a Social Democrat, as he voted in Magdeburg. "That's understandable because people are more interested in the union treaty (with Bonn)."

Sunny warm weather also tempted some voters to dash to beaches, parks or summer cottages rather than to ballot booths, the East German news agency ADN reported.

Polling station queues of more than one hour were reported as voters wrestled with ballot forms as big as newspaper pages and in the next two years.

Analysts said the CDU and the allied right-wing German Social Union (DSU) would probably equal or improve their combined 48 per cent sweep in the March 18 elections.

covered with as many as two dozen party lists. Many people had trouble folding the ballots small enough to drop into urns.

CDU Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, head of East Berlin's first non-Communist government, stood in line patiently with ordinary citizens in his East Berlin district and said: "It don't mind. I'm a trained East German citizen."

The vote was seen as a barometer on the standing of De Maiziere's coalition and its deal with Bonn to introduce the West German mark as the East's currency in July as a prelude to political fusion of the Germans in the next two years.

Baker said the CDU and the allied right-wing German Social Union (DSU) would probably equal or improve their combined 48 per cent sweep in the March 18 elections.

Analysts said the CDU and the allied right-wing German Social Union (DSU) would probably equal or improve their combined 48 per cent sweep in the March 18 elections.

Baker said he would give Polish leaders a complete report on the discussions held Saturday by the four victorious World War II allies and the two Germanys now speeding toward merger. He was to fly back to Washington after the six-hour stop in Warsaw.

Poland, overrun by the Germans in World War II, is trying to protect itself from a strengthened neighbour that was forced to forfeit 102,000 square kilometres to Poland in postwar compensation for an even larger swathe of eastern Poland annexed by the Soviet Union.

A senior U.S. official said during the flight to Warsaw that Baker also would talk to the Poles about events in Lithuania, where the independence movement is under economic pressure from the Soviet Union. Ethnic Poles make up about 8 per cent of the Baltic republic's population.

Baker is also expected to get a report on Soviet thinking as well as Poland's strenuous effort to adjust to a Western-style economy from the democratic reformers and former Communists in Poland's government, said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

At Saturday's unification talks, the six nations also decided that Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski would be invited to attend a third session in Paris.

Baker said he carried a letter for the foreign minister requesting his presence.

"While the agenda topic is borders, he will be free to raise and discuss whatever issues he would like to discuss," Baker said.

Poland has vigorously sought participation in the unification talks to guarantee its Western border from any German efforts to regain lost territory.

In the clashes with militants,

## Botha quits party over apartheid talks

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — Former President F.W. Botha said Sunday he had quit South Africa's ruling National Party (NP) as a protest against the apartheid reform programme of his successor F.W. de Klerk.

Botha told the Afrikaans-language Rapport newspapers, which has close links with the NP, he had decided not to renew his membership because of his deep differences with the present party leadership under de Klerk, who ousted him last year.

He said the final straw was the inclusion of South African Com-

munist Party leader Joe Slovo in the African National Congress (ANC) delegation which held historic talks on power-sharing last week with de Klerk.

Botha, 74, was forced to resign the presidency after suffering a mild stroke, from which he has not fully recovered.

Ironically, the NP last week paid tribute to Botha's part in launching the reform initiative which led to the successful talks between the ANC and the government.

MANILA (R) — Police hunting the killers of a U.S. Marine sergeant in the Philippines rounded up dozens of suspects Sunday as 40,000 American military personnel and their families were confined to their bases by a U.S. travel ban.

Police in Olongapo said they had brought in for questioning more than 30 people after suspected Communist guerrillas shot dead Sergeant John Fredette, 34, outside the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base late Friday.

He was shot in the back of the head in Olongapo's entertainment district nine days before the opening of talks between the United States and the Philippines on the future of American military bases in the country.

The Communist New People's Army in the Philippines had threatened to attack U.S. servicemen as part of a campaign to have the bases removed.

No group or person has so far claimed responsibility for the Fredette killing.

Military and police have set up checkpoints in and around Olongapo, the recreation centre of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, to try to flush out the suspected Communist assassins who gunned down Fredette.

The commercial area in Olongapo was deserted Sunday, with only a few shops open after U.S. authorities imposed travel restrictions on U.S. personnel and their dependents and suspended their leave and liberty.

A Subic statement said the ban, enforced Saturday, has not been lifted. It also affects Clark Air Base and four smaller U.S. facilities.

Clark and Subic, which lie north and west of Manila, are the largest U.S. bases outside American territory and employ 78,000 Filipinos.

Olongapo shop and bar-owners, who are hardest hit by the ban, are raising reward money for anybody who can provide information leading to the capture of Fredette's assassins.

The Olongapo's Businessmen's Association told reporters pledges from members had reached 160,000 pesos (\$7,000).

"We were not allowed to use the word 'multiparty,'" he said in

an interview. "Now newspapers are selling like hot cakes and there is competition."

Biyogi, president of the Nepal Journalists Association, was arrested four times in the past 30 years and the licence of his newspaper was cancelled three times, once for nearly two years.

"Be as critical of the government as you want to be," said Ganesh Man Singh, supreme leader of the Nepali Congress, at a reception to honour the jailed journalists.

Circulation of newspapers has jumped dramatically.

Those that previously came out as underground publications are now published and sold openly and enjoy a new, wide readership.

Biyogi's Matrihoomi weekly, which had a circulation of only 7,000, now sells nearly 30,000 copies.

"Hawkers fight among themselves to pick up copies of the newspapers. I can't print more because the machinery is very old," Biyogi said.

"At last we are free to write what we like," said Madhav Rimal, the editor of Spotlight magazine.

Within days of the restoration

## San Salvador, rebels discuss peace prospects

**MEXICO CITY (R)** — Representatives from El Salvador's political parties met in Mexico City with leftist rebel leaders Saturday to discuss prospects for peace in their war-wracked homeland.

Delegates from both sides in El Salvador's civil war were tight-lipped about the proposals they would make at the meeting. The talks brought together representatives of the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and eight political parties for the first time in more than a year.

The representatives, including rebel leader Shafiq Handal, and Armando Calderon Sol, president of El Salvador's ruling Nationalist Republican Alliance, said they were encouraged by progress towards peace after a decade of war.

"The conditions for peace are better than ever," Guillermo Ungo, head of the left-wing National Revolutionary Movement, told reporters before entering the closed-door talks at a hotel in southern Mexico City.

Handal said the meeting could lay the groundwork for direct peace talks this month between the FMLN and El Salvador's U.S.-backed government.

He and other participants in the talks here said they could last

## Romania reportedly sold Soviet weapons to U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A published report said the United States secretly bought advanced Soviet military technology from Romania for 10 years prior to the overthrow of the late Dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Washington Post, quoting unidentified "intelligence sources here and abroad," said the program was coordinated by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) resulted in more than \$40 million being paid to Romania through foreign middlemen, with about 20 per cent of that ending up in Swiss bank accounts controlled by the Ceausescu family.

The court added that four cadets on duty at the academy the night of the murders had left the country without testifying. The priest's housekeeper and her daughter also died in the attack.

El Salvador's investigation into the Nov. 16 killings has recently come under heavy criticism.

A U.S. House of Representa-

tives task force on the murders said last week the probe was at a standstill. Secretary of State James Baker has said U.S. military aid to El Salvador depends on progress in the case.

In a statement carried by news-

papers, the court quoted military autho-

rities as saying a ledger of

possibly key troop movements at San Salvador's military academy the night of the murders "has been mislaid."

The court added that four

cadets on duty at the academy the night of the murders had left the country without testifying. The priest's housekeeper and her daughter also died in the attack.

El Salvador's investigation into the Nov. 16 killings has recently come under heavy criticism.

A U.S. House of Representa-

tives task force on the murders

said last week the probe was at a

standstill. Secretary of State

James Baker has said U.S. military

aid to El Salvador depends on

progress in the case.

The paper said the latest ver-

sion of the Shilka, one of the

most effective antiaircraft sys-

tems in the Soviet inventory, was

among the items purchased from

Romania, which also sold mobile

rocket launchers and radar sys-

tems.

"The potential value of these

things is almost incalculable," the

Post quoted an unidentified U.S.

intelligence officer as saying.

"The only way you can truly

unlock the secrets of your adver-

saries' weapons is to physically

have them."

For example, access to Soviet

radar systems aided in develop-

ment of the "Stealth" technology

that is designed to allow U.S.

military planes to avoid radar

detection, the paper said.

I quoted U.S. government

officials as saying that Nicolae

Ceausescu was not personally in-

volved in the dozen or so transac-

tions, but that the operation

could have succeeded only with

his tacit approval.

The Romanian operation came to

a halt with Ceausescu's over-

throw and execution last Decem-

ber, the paper said.

Moreover, it said the pro-

democracy upheaval in Eastern

Europe has disrupted the broader

operation, but not stopped it.

Over the past decade, the United

States has paid more than

\$250 million to obtain the latest

versions of Soviet-made weapons

systems through contacts in Po-

land, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,

East Germany and Bulgaria, the

Post quoted its sources as saying.

The willingness of influential

military or Communist Party offi-

cials to sell secrets to the United

States was viewed by some U.S.

intelligence officials as a reflec-

tion of growing discontent among

some Warsaw Pact officials.

"First Iliescu rejected dialogue outright," said Aleksandar Nancu, president of the 21 December Organisation, one of the five major groups involved in the demon-

stration. "Then he offers us dialogue. And then he makes these conditions."

"We're asking ourselves just what is going on," he said. "Iliescu is just trying to buy time."

The five groups issued a state-

ment Saturday night saying that

"under the present conditions dia-